

October 8, 1964

Miss Cheryl Welch
1418 Argyll
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Cheryl:

There is absolutely nothing I can add to the numerous newspaper reports and the findings of the Warren Commission with regard to the deaths of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Very truly yours,


J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

es

John A. Davis
June 1880
London,

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.
and in reply to inform you that
the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. Davis

1-18-64
Wichita, Kansas
Box 2, 116-4

Chief of Police
Police Department
Wichita, Kan.

Dear Sir:

Would you please send me some
information on the old Leavenworth State
and please send me some information on
Lee Harvey Oswald. and if you
can send.

Yours sincerely
Ray Smith

Wallkill N Y

Police Chief Jesse Curry
Dallas, Tex.

Dear Mr. Curry

I am a retired American citizen 70 years old and a
veteran of World War 1.

As a hobby, I have recently started saving remembrances of the
terrible tragety that happened to our late President Kennedy.

Would you be so kind, Mr. Curry as to sign the enclosed card
as I would like to have it amongst my collection very much.

Thanking you for this big favor I am

Sincerely

August Folkard

Retd. Nov. 5, '64

Kimberly Coin & Stamp Museum
435 N. Main Street
Kimberly, Wisconsin 54136

October 29, 1964

Chief of Police
Chief Curry
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

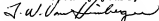
With the help of Mrs. Rose Kennedy's secretary, we are in the making of a special John F. Kennedy section for our museum. We are getting signatures on First Day Covers (like the two inclosed) of all the people and friends of our late President.

Your signature on both of these covers would give our museum another "Building Block."

I am enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope for your convenience. Return the cover in these envelopes.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Numismatically yours,



T.W. Van Himbergen

cc/rk

Gift 11-2

November 12, 1964

Jim Gassel
3472 West Arthur Street
Lincolnwood 45, Illinois

Dear Jim:

If it were permissible for me to disseminate information about the assassination it would be impossible to reply to the hundreds of inquiries such as yours which I have received since November 22, 1963.

I am sure you will be able to find all the information you require from the Warren Commission's official report.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

es

3472 N. Arthur
Lincolnwood 45, Ill.
October 28, 1968

Dallas Police Headquarters
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sirs,

I am a sixth grade student at Lincoln Hall, in Lincolnwood, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois. My reading class is doing a report about the ~~assination~~ assassination of the late John F. Kennedy. Can you please try to send us some information about it. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jim Gossel

NATIONAL GUARDIAN N.Y., N.Y.

WRITER POSTULATES A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING 7 PERSONS

A theory on Kennedy killing

March 28, 1964

THE FALLEN Kennedy, one of Europe's most important and intriguing leaders, is depicted in a prominent fashion in a series of articles by Thomas Buchanan on the Oswald case (Pgs. 20 and 37, Mar. 25), drawing attention to them with three full-page covers, of which one carried the caption: "OSWALD DID NOT SHOOT." Buchanan was introduced editorially to readers as a free novelist, writer, and editor, capable and understanding, who had, admittedly, assembled the facts about President Kennedy's assassination and with "impressive" help put forward a theory based upon them. I know of no one better than "the free U.S. publisher" to whom Buchanan subscribed his name.

"Your demonstration is brilliant... I think you are well equipped to... our first discussion with our own... that we desired, however, not to publish

it. I am sure that someone will take the risk... Briefly, I suppose we are convinced... [continue]

Buchanan began by examining the official notion of the assassination: James Earl Ray, the contraband, and thereafter with which OSWALDIAN readers are already familiar. He has "too much respect" for the presence of a "ruse" a "ruse" would in Kennedy's back and started the death sentence with "witnessing to such high order" without "witnessing to the possibility of the conspiratorial performance attributed to Oswald," Buchanan wrote. "If there were a single man capable of it, that man would have to be one of the most able in the world, not a housewife with his hair average hair."

THE PRINTS: Buchanan pointed out that the man Oswald resembled most

likely private cannot prove identity, was on a boat in the room where Oswald worked—a "probably" normal case. To our own Buchanan said, if Oswald made the point on the boat just before the crime, he could not have been wearing gloves and consequently would have left prints also on the rifle. According to the police, Oswald did not have time to wipe off such prints nor to remove the gloves—prints which formed the rifle would have left on his chest.

Although Buchanan found in the official story "quite extremely improbable," all of which, however, are mentioned in the case. But Oswald was not alone. Buchanan then proceeded to build up a hypothesis on the basis of known facts. He pointed a total of two suspects and the "conspirators" of whom we read Oswald said "there were in police and

(Continued on Page 18)

Back to Kennedy, John

Kennedy killing

(Continued from Page 1)

born. "Here is his reconstruction of the crime."

Assassin No. 1 was concealed by Oswald in the third-floor room of the latter. When it was about the previous night, and moved the elevator where major contacts was found. "Oswald was a conspirator. On the third floor, assassin No. 1 took up his position to the railroad bridge from which the Kennedy procession was a perfect target, and fired the first shot, which entered the President's back. The second shot which wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally, was fired by assassin No. 2, who fired again, hitting Kennedy in the back of the skull. The rifle had been brought to him by the member of Oswald.

The assassin at the third-floor window was placed there as Buchanan explained No. 2's failure to get onto the railroad bridge, to draw a diversion as the latter could not leave, and because it was necessary that Oswald be fired from the building where the "kill" was. Oswald, was employed. If there were two assassins, there were two weapons, which would explain the confusion in the official stories about the weapon. And about the immense stake being fitted into his chest.

chap and in Dallas.

ASSASSIN A COUP: Since the police immediately surrounded the Book Depository, how did assassin No. 1 get away? The answer that seems to be in question. "Oswald was in the building when a police uniform, and which has been killed since, I believe he will never be left in a patrol wagon while Oswald walked in the corridor of the building. How did Oswald get away, with police surrounding the building? The answer: 'Assassin No. 2, the police officer who gave the order to let him leave.'"

Oswald left the building at 12:30 p.m., on 12th, where he fired the police broadcast to let Oswald his coat, bag, and wallet in an order to approach him—having "discovered" with a speed unprecedented in criminal history, the killer man in a matter without violence nor horror. "The official explanation of this scene is that the police have received up from the scene all 50 members of the building except Oswald. Oswald's absence made them suspicious, whereas Oswald in the building shortly before arrested, he appeared in all. This, the Buchanan, was explained by assassin No. 2—the police officer who broadcast the "help Oswald" order and the "advance" where the role of Oswald in the conspiracy."

Assassin No. 4 was left in police uniform and the job of the building. His existence is indicated by the speed with which the police were informed. "Oswald was a conspirator. On the third floor, assassin No. 1 took up his position to the railroad bridge from which the Kennedy procession was a perfect target, and fired the first shot, which entered the President's back. The second shot which wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally, was fired by assassin No. 2, who fired again, hitting Kennedy in the back of the skull. The rifle had been brought to him by the member of Oswald.

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Wife's crime was being told that one man has planned and executed Kennedy's assassination, the police did not at first accuse Oswald of responsibility. In that, but concentrated on interrogating him about the cause of the crime. Until he was shown to the scene, Oswald did not know that he had been responsible for killing the President, was being pinned on him. He insisted on his right to a lawyer, which was denied. If he had seen him in this position, would have been "What chance have I of getting out of this alive if I am not my accomplice?"

But he had seen him over making the statement, Buchanan wrote, no further on his way out of Oswald, out of respect for his right to defend himself before a court of justice, a visit which he heard to Oswald. "The article appeared before the New York version." Let him be shown in an article for the article to reveal his memory. "The day that, when he considers nature and where he will be able to ask him what happened to him. He insisted on his right to a lawyer, which was denied. If he had seen him in this position, would have been "What chance have I of getting out of this alive if I am not my accomplice?"



The Cincinnati Post and Times-Star

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

 DICK THORNBURG MIKE DUNCKER
 Editor Business Manager

CIN 47-2310

Phone 191-1111

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

The Police and The Press in Dallas

"It seemed like there was a great demand by the general public to know what was going on."—Chief J. Lee J. Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

While exercising admirable restraint in dealing with errors and omissions leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy, the Warren Commission takes a curiously accusing attitude as to the way news of that tragedy was handled—by the general news media and by the police of Dallas.

Here was a catastrophe involving the stability of the United States government and even the welfare of the whole free world. The air immediately was thick with rumors of plots involving foreign governments and domestic conspirators. Most action against aspects was to be feared. Even war was not out of the question should word spread that an enemy country had a hand in the assassination.

It was a time when the national interest demanded facts with the utmost speed. It is a matter of record that the combined efforts of newspapers, radio and TV furnished the facts which reassured a shocked nation.

How thoroughly and how accurately this information job was done is indicated by the Warren report. After 10 months of work, with the power to call witnesses and with all the government's investigative facilities at their command, these distinguished and able commissioners were unable to develop a single new fact of substance. The people had been told the truth and, with the exception of some minor details, the whole truth, within hours of the event.

News coverage and police work after the assassination were job done under explosive emotional tension. And yet the Warren report finds it on (to use the half-civilized grounds that a theoretical jury in a theoretical trial of Lee Harvey Oswald might have been prejudiced by some of the news reports).

We submit that the barest bones of evidence in this case—which certainly couldn't have been withheld even in deference to legislative squeamishness—would have caused any citizen to form an opinion in the sense that a juror should enter the box without intimate prior knowledge of the case, it would have been hard to find a wholly unprejudiced (or as far away as South Viet Nam, if there

And the commission adds, in building up the case against press and police: "The erroneous statements became the basis for distorted reconstructions and misrepresentations." What were these errors? A policeman looked at the gun and thought it was of German make. Actually it was Italian. The chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the schoolbook building weren't the remains of Oswald's lunch. Another man had eaten there. The map found in Oswald's room was not, as first contended, an outline of the President's route. The name of the taxi driver who picked up Oswald was misinterpreted.

None of these errors had any substantial bearing on the main story or confused anyone for long. Leadership of the Dallas Police Department obviously is in the hands of decent men, pretty competent men, too, as is evidenced by their prompt arrest of the assassin.

Over the years they had established a relationship of mutual respect and confidence with the news men. Aghast at the enormity of the crime which had been committed in their city, they didn't stop to think that a system which had worked with maybe half a dozen exceptions wouldn't work with the 200 or so who descended upon them.

This was a serious error, which no one now denies, it caused the inexcusable attempt to make a public transfer of Oswald to another jail which resulted in his death. But it was an error committed in a tense, unreal atmosphere by men who lacked experience with crime of that enormity. And even though it was a terrible blunder, it did develop from good intentions.

The Dallas police believed that the people had a right to know what was being done. They were anxious to avoid suspicion they had fabricated a suspect and were trying to pin something on him. They were careful to stop rumors of brutality. As one police official said they didn't want to be accused of "Despots" tactics.

If they had it to do over, we are certain they would do many things differently—as who among all those involved would not?—but in our opinion the Dallas Police Department has become far more than its just share of the blame in connection with the assassination.

As to the press—newspapers, TV and radio—Warren Commission complaint as to "unfortunate lack of self-discipline" in a way may be justified. But

facilities at their command. These disadvantaged and while commentators were unable to develop a single new fact of substance. The people had been told the truth and with the exception of some minor details, the whole truth, within hours of the event.

News coverage and police work after the assassination were jobs done under explosive emotional tension. And yet the Warren report falls it on the one hand—on the grounds that a theoretical jury in a theoretical trial of Lee Harvey Oswald might have been prejudiced by some of the news reports.

We submit that the barest bones of evidence in this case—which certainly couldn't have been withheld even in deference to legislative squeamishness—would have caused any citizen to form an opinion in the sense that a juror should enter the box with, not intimate prior knowledge of the case, it would have been hard to find a wholly unprejudiced juror so far away as South Viet Nam, if there.

And the commission adds, in building up the case against press and police: "The erroneous disclosure and interpretation of the facts of the assassination and the search for the assassin... What were these errors? A police man looked at the gun and thought it was of German make. Actually it was Italian. The children's house found on the sixth floor of the schoolbook building weren't the remains of Oswald's lunch. Another man had eaten there. The man found in Oswald's room was not, as first concluded, an outline of the President's route. The name of the taxi driver who picked up Oswald was mispronounced."

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Leadership of the Dallas Police Department obviously is in the hands of decent men: pretty competent men, too, as is evidenced by their prompt arrest of the assassin.

Over the years they had established a relationship of mutual respect and confidence with the newsmen. Aghast at the enormity of the crime which had been committed in their city, they didn't stop to think that a reporter which had worked with maybe half a dozen reporters wouldn't work with the 300 or so who descended upon them.

Thus was a serious error, which no one now denies, it caused the inexcusable attempt to make a public transfer of Oswald to another jail which resulted in his death. But it was an error committed in a tense, unusual atmosphere by men who lacked experience with crime of that enormity. And even though it was a terrible blunder, it did develop from good intentions.

The Dallas police believed that the people had a right to know what was being done. They were anxious to avoid suspicion they had fabricated a suspect and were trying to pin something on him. They were careful to nip rumors of brutality. As one police official said, they didn't want to be accused of "Gestapo" tactics.

If they had it to do over, we are certain they would do many things differently—as who among all those involved would not?—but in our opinion the Dallas Police Department has borne far more than its just share of the blame in connection with the assassination.

As to the press—newspapers, TV and radio—Warren Commission comment as to "regrettable lack of self discipline" in a way may be justified. But this was so little more than holding the newsmen, too, were under unprecedented pressure.

A principal fault among the news media, it seems to us, was a failure to realize that new techniques of news gathering are compelled by the coming of radio and TV, particularly TV.

Formerly the pack of newsmen, which would not have been a fraction of the size of that which gathered in Dallas Nor would it have been encumbered with great cameras, cables, king lights, microphones and the array of technicians necessary to operate them.

All this caused great confusion in Dallas, but the fact remains that in the case of the brutal tragedy in Dallas the newsmen, with all their obvious faults, did get the essential facts out to the country and got them out fast enough to head off the ugly rumors that develop automatically when news is suppressed or carelessly reported.

The transition in government was accomplished in orderly fashion. There were no mobs, no foreign complications.

Like all agencies involved the news media made their mistakes and should profit from this experience and correct them. But the free, if imperfect, press did its appointed job in Dallas and for that, the least, the only important feature of its performance, we offer no apologies.